



FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 11, 1903.

THE POLITICAL situation in South Carolina is teaching President Roosevelt a lesson he should have acquired some time ago. It seems that notwithstanding his occasional dishes of crow in appointing a colored man to the position of collector of the port of Charleston and eating and drinking with another of the race in the White House, the blacks of South Carolina are hostile to him. In the meantime he has played the part of the crow that yielded the tub of milk and then kicked it over, by boasting of southern maternal ancestry and subsequently attempting to foist colored office holders upon the people of that part of the country. Mr. Capers, the republican national committeeman from South Carolina, who was formerly a democrat, is in Washington to attend the meeting of the national committee. He is a strong Roosevelt man and is relied upon to hold the South Carolina delegation for Mr. Roosevelt. E. H. Deas, the colored chairman of the State committee of South Carolina, is in Washington also to protest against Mr. Capers being retained on the national executive committee. The State committee numbers 25, of whom 17 are colored. All the officers are colored, and the colored chairman is said to be an anti-Roosevelt man, the assumption being that the committeemen of his own race will stand with him in this position. Mr. Capers when asked for an explanation of this singular state of affairs made an infallible answer when he said it was another illustration of the ingratitude of the negro.

THE WALL-STREET JOURNAL says: President Roosevelt, in his annual message to Congress, puts to the forefront the three great measures of domestic policy that are linked with his name: publicity; anti-trust; enforcement of law. The President takes no backward step. He does not flatter in the least. He utters no phrases capable of double interpretation, but speaks out straight and clear, so that there can be no doubt as to where he stands. He stands by his guns.

Does he? Well hardly. Has not consented, through fear of Senator Hanna, to allow Mr. Perry Heath, of most unsavory postal frauds notoriety, to remain as secretary of the national republican committee? Is he not insisting upon making General Wood the commanding general of the army, when the testimony before the Senate military committee shows him to be unworthy a place in the ranks; and is he not "standing in" with the partisan republicans in preventing an open Congressional investigation of the Postoffice Department scandals? These and a dozen other similar instances might be cited to show that Mr. Roosevelt is but a grand stand performer and can turn a somersault as quickly as any man that ever occupied a seat in the White House. Eloquent palaver over political morality is cheap in the presence of these facts.

THAT Mr. Roosevelt's southern policy is not approved of by the white republicans in the South is made manifest by the recent resignation of U. S. Marshal Simmons, of Alabama. In his letter to the President he says:

The policy expressed and the positive statement made to me by your reference admit but of one construction, and that is that the color line is drawn and drawn in favor of the negro, and the door of hope is closed to the white man, especially any self-respecting white man. In view of the foregoing, which I understand embodies your policy, as practically enforced by your referees and to which I will not subscribe, I beg herewith to tender my resignation as Marshal of the Southern District of Alabama.

In comment Marshal Simmons said: "I do not believe there are a dozen negro voters in Alabama who would vote for Roosevelt or anybody else unless they were paid for it," and what is true in Alabama is true to a greater or less extent in every southern State, and no one knows this better than the white republicans.

THE LEAKE amendment to the Barksdale pure election law, which passed the House of Delegates Wednesday, makes that law one of far reaching effect, and even should it fail to eliminate the buyer as well as the seller of votes it will certainly minimize the calling of both. The Barksdale law was supposed to be sufficiently drastic in its provisions to stop all kinds of schemes to defeat the will of the people through the medium of the corrupt use of money, or money to corrupt the voter. The Leake amendment provides for special grand jury investigations after all regular and primary elections. With candidates for office subscribing to oaths after elections and their supporters as well as themselves warned as to what will be the consequences before elections, should they fail to observe the laws, the day of war bosses, as well as their followers (the ward heelers) is passed, or is certainly in eclipse, and should the next General Assembly not meddle with this bill, which merits the approval of every

man who desires to cast his vote without interference and untrammelled, Virginia can boast of ideal elections.

MR. PERRY S. HEATH, secretary of the national republican committee, charged by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow with having participated in the postal frauds and discredited in public utterances of the president, arrived in Washington yesterday, to attend the meeting of the committee today. Asked if he would tender his resignation to the committee, Mr. Heath replied, "Why should I?" Nor is there any reason for him to resign, if the national committee shall discard all disguises and conduct the campaign under the true colors of the republican party. Mr. Heath is a typical republican politician. He represents exceptionally well the spirit and purposes of the party, and the democratic party ought to be earnestly that he will stay not only till the convention shall meet, but till the votes shall be counted in November.

THE RECENT Hanna boom which caused a scare at the White House has subsided and assertions of the political strength of President Roosevelt and of loyalty to him are being made by Congress leaders. The opinion prevails among politicians in Washington that Mr. Roosevelt's will be the only name presented in the national convention. The republican leaders do not want to nominate Mr. Roosevelt for they know his weakness, but they cannot help themselves. He is their old man of the sea whom they cannot throw off. They appreciate fully the power of the administration and fear that should they not nominate him he might play the Cleveland trick on them; so there they are.

CONSIDERING the kind of people that President Roosevelt is in the habit of inviting to lunch with him it is not strange, suggests the Philadelphia Record, that the White House should be infested with so many cranks.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.) Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.

A Roosevelt chorus is swelling from the corridors of the Arlington Hotel, where the republican national committee began a two-day session at noon today. With the Roosevelt refrain came a bar or so of praise for Senator Hanna. The Senator smiles benignly whenever he hears the strains, but resolutely refuses to grant his followers the wink of an eye to indicate that he would accept the presidential nomination under any circumstance or condition. Almost unanimously are the committeemen for Chicago as the convention city as they are for Roosevelt as the standard bearer of the party, although St. Louis is still making a perfunctory fight for the honor. It is quite probable that St. Louis will make more of an effort for the democratic convention than it is putting up for the republican gathering.

At noon Senator Hanna, chairman of the national republican committee, appeared at the Arlington. After calling the meeting to order, he instructed Perry Heath, secretary, to read the order under which the committee got together. This was followed by a roll call of the members. The sessions of the committee will be open to the public until the time comes for discussion of the claims of the rival cities for the next convention and balloting thereon, when the doors will be closed.

Gen. Brayton, of Rhode Island, announced that he would not present his resolution calling for the reapportionment of representation in the convention.

The day and place for holding the convention will be fixed tomorrow.

The republican national committee was received in a body by the President this afternoon at the White House.

Perry Heath, the Secretary of the committee, was not present at the reception. The Chicago convention boomers called on Speaker Cannon in his office at the Capitol today to pay their respects. In the delegation of fifty was Graeme Stuart, national committeeman from Illinois, James J. Sheridan, president of the Hamilton Club, and Sam Raymond, chairman of the delegation. A brief speech of political significance was made by the Speaker. He deemed it assured that Chicago will capture the republican convention. "The work for that convention is cut out," he said. "The multitude of the people are for Roosevelt. It makes no difference what some men here or there may feel, the people are for him. Another man, whom we all love and honor, a statesman and great business man, whose name it is not necessary to mention, will co-operate with us and with the multitude in electing Roosevelt."

An important conference, dealing with political topics of Ohio, was held at the home of Senator Hanna this morning. Quite a large gathering of Ohio leaders was in attendance, including Governor-elect Herrick and George B. Cox, the Cincinnati organization chief. The main topics of discussion were the reorganization of the new legislature, which will return Mr. Hanna to the Senate; appointments to be made by Gov. Herrick shortly after his inauguration in January and changes in the municipal code. Senator Foraker was not invited to the conference. Contrary to some published reports, Mr. Cox did not call on President Roosevelt, nor did he lunch with him. He left for home at 2:30 p. m.

At the War Department the officials doubt the accuracy of the statements attributed to General MacArthur wherein he is made to say something of possibly unpleasant international consequences. Like Admiral Dewey and other officers of the army or navy he no doubt believes that a war between Germany and the United States is possible, but he is too astute, so his brother officers say, to give public expression to that belief. Should the matter be brought to the attention of the department, an explanation will be asked of the general. As indicated by his denial in this morning's cable from Honolulu he will in reply claim misquotation and there the affair will end.

A report is current here today to the effect that the administration yesterday sent a warning to the Colombian government stating that any attempt to invade the Isthmus would not only be resisted but if necessary be repelled by

force of arms. The story is not affirmed at the State Department but it is admitted by officials that "if occasion calls for specific warning to Colombian such a warning would be sent."

A joint resolution, entitled "To promote peace among nations," was introduced in the House by Representative Gibson, of Tennessee, today. "Struggle for naval superiority," it says, "results in a continuous increase in the number and power of ships of war; burdens are heaped on the people; rival armaments add nothing to the welfare of mankind but are a menace to peace and progress." Therefore, it is resolved, that the President be authorized to open negotiations with such nations as he may select, to formulate an agreement to reduce armaments to a minimum, consistent with the policing of waters, the protection of citizens abroad, the suppression of piracy, the enforcement of international obligations, and the maintenance of international peace. Armaments for purposes of aggression or for war are declared to be not justified by the peace policy of the world. The sum of \$100,000 is appropriated to carry out the provisions of the resolution.

Yesterday's action of the House in referring to the committee on the judiciary the charges looking to the impeachment of federal Judge Swayne of Florida, holdout the prospect of interesting procedures in the 58th Congress. When the Swayne case shall have been disposed of, that committee will, if in the meantime the charge has been made on the floor as it was in the case of Judge Swayne, proceed to look into the impeachment of Judge Kirkpatrick of New Jersey. Judge Kirkpatrick is a democrat, and the committee decided to first taking up the charges against the republican judge, so that no question of partisanship might be allowed to disturb the proceedings.

The House committee on territories took up for consideration today the bill to grant statehood to New Mexico.

It was the intention of the Senate committee on foreign relations to consider and make a favorable report today upon the Chinese commercial treaty, but a quorum of members failed to appear and the matter went over until next week.

The House committee on interstate and foreign commerce today began informal consideration of the pure food bill introduced by Representative Hepburn.

Rear Admiral Barker cables the Bureau of Navigation of the formal occupation of the naval station at Guantanamo Cuba, as follows: "Took formal possession here at noon."

A committee representing the St. Louis world's fair management, headed by President Francis, called on the President today and invited him to distribute the medals to be won by the contestants at the athletic games at the exposition next summer. The President said he would give the matter careful consideration, and if possible, would accept.

The Navy Department today received a dispatch from Rear Admiral Glass, commanding the naval forces in Isthmian waters, in which he says that there is a well defined rumor on the islands that a small body of Colombian troops has been landed at the mouth of the Atrato river.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

King Alfonso of Spain arrived at Lisbon yesterday and was given a brilliant demonstration.

Senator Gorman states that the story of the effect that he was soon to declare himself out of the presidential race was news to him.

The Commercial and Farmers' Bank, of Baltimore, is embarrassed, but the Clearing House Association will furnish money to ride over the difficulty.

Mrs. Katherine Soffel, wife of the warden of the Allegheny, Pa., county jail, has been released, after serving 20 months for assisting the notorious Biddle brothers to escape.

A meeting of the Senate committee on elections has been called for Saturday to decide whether or not action should be taken on the petitions to unseat Senator Smoot of Utah.

Major General McArthur is reported to have said in Honolulu that the probability of war between the United States and Germany makes the Hawaiian National Guard of great importance.

Notice of suit was yesterday served in New York upon the firm of Harris, Gates & Co., of which John W. Gates is a member, by James B. Dill, counsel for the Commonwealth Trust Company, as successor to the Trust Company of the Republic, for \$750,000 alleged to have been deposited by the Trust Company of the Republic with Harris, Gates & Co., in connection with the flotation of the United States Shipbuilding Company.

Major Norborne T. N. Robinson, of New Orleans, who had been ill in Washington for a month, is dead. He was injured by a bicycle several years ago, and never fully recovered from a paralytic stroke that followed. His wife, a daughter of Gen. James M. Bethune, of Georgia, and a son, Norborne Robinson, Jr., of Washington, survive him. He was a Confederate Veteran, a member of the Louisiana legislature, city attorney of New Orleans and assistant solicitor of the Treasury in the Cleveland administration. His remains will be interred in the Old Chapel cemetery, near Millwood, Clarke county, Va.

FOREIGN NEWS.

An article in the Berlin Die Zukunft Revue, today, on the Kaiser's illness, concludes with the following words: "Every human probability is that His Majesty will continue to reign for several decades."

At today's session of the hearing in the Fair will case, in Paris, testimony was given which favors the contention of the heirs of Mrs. Fair that in the automobile accident she survived her husband.

The anti-slavery law which passed the legislative councils two months ago, has been proclaimed by General Wood in Moroland. The Sultan and the dattos have promised Gen. Wood to abide by the law's conditions and Gen. Wood has accordingly suggested to Gov. Taft that he permit the Sultan to set aside certain lands upon which the native Moros may live. The Moros will pay the Sultan a nominal rent.

Twenty members of the Watkins family, in Fairmont, W. Va., have been advised by the government that it will settle the matter of the late David Watkins, who leased for 99 years a large tract of land on which the center of Philadelphia is located. The lease was up last month and the family was offered \$100,000 for the land. The offer was refused. The government believes the land is worth \$20,000,000. The money will go to eighty descendants of the original owners.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company yesterday announced a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock.

The Hunter McGuire statue will arrive in Richmond from New York next week and be placed on its pedestal in Capitol Square.

Bishop Gibson, who is in Richmond, gives encouraging reports of the condition of Mrs. Gibson, who is ill in a Baltimore hospital.

The standing committee of the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia, has given consent to the consecration of Rev. David Hummell Greer D. D., as Bishop-Coadjutor of New York.

The Rev. J. J. Gravatt, rector of Holy Trinity church, Richmond, has been elected a member of the standing committee of the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Rev. E. S. Hinks from the diocese.

John L. Breckenridge, a hardware merchant, was asphyxiated in the Seaboard Cafe, at Richmond. He had a room at the Seaboard and had not been seen outside of it since Monday evening. Death was doubtless due to an accident in lighting the gas.

The Orange Flour Mill was sold on Tuesday at public auction to Mr. O. H. Lyne at \$18,000. This was formerly the property of Borton and Lyne, and is one of the best flouring mills in the State. Its capacity is one hundred barrels of flour per day.

The Corporation Commission yesterday granted a charter to the Prince William Horsemen's Association, which will have headquarters at Manassas. The incorporators are J. B. T. Thornton, J. Jenkin Davies, W. N. Lipscomb, J. P. Leachman, Westwood Hutchison and J. E. Herrell.

One hundred and twenty-five of the 200 operatives employed by the Norfolk silk mills yesterday went on strike, following a reduction in wages. There was some excitement at the mill when the some 80 women operators gathered and hooted those who went to work. The management asserts that the cut was necessary in order to continue operations. It is claimed, however, that the speed of the machinery has been increased, giving the operatives a better chance to make money despite the cut. There is no prospect of a settlement of the strike.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

The Barksdale pure elections law received an indorsement in the Senate yesterday. The word "corruptly" in the law on bribery in the Code was expunged from the two sections where it existed, greatly broadening the law and incidentally greatly strengthening the Barksdale law. The committee reported the bill, and Mr. Iwane offered the amendment eliminating the word "corruptly." Senator Barksdale facetiously said that he was glad to welcome the distinguished convert from Petersburg. Violations of this law are made punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for from three to ten years.

HOUSE.

The House, which on Wednesday refused to pass its own bill to increase the salary of the auditor from \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year, yesterday adopted a similar bill from the Senate by a vote of 57 to 17. Mr. Green, of Fauquier, broke the ice by saying that though he voted against the other bill, he would rather be right than consistent, and would now vote for the raise. This sentiment met with generous approval by others in the same situation, and the fight was won.

Mr. Folkes made a final stand in the matter of his "principal office" definition, and went down to defeat as was stated yesterday. The vote was 41 to 18. The measure was designed to bring the Southern road's administration offices from Washington to some point in Virginia.

The governor mildly resented the trespassing upon his prerogatives by returning to the House a bill which provided for the appointment of conductor of the Capitol elevator to the superintendent of public buildings. This appointment has always been in the hands of the governor and the House readily made the change without debate.

A bill was passed, after a vigorous debate, making the minimum quantity of liquor sold by distilleries two gallons instead of one.

The House bill for the establishment of a bureau of insurance was made a special order in the Senate for tomorrow.

Mr. Lee presented a bill extending the time for collection of capitation and property taxes until January 1, without the addition of the penalty.

Both houses did a big day's work in passing revision bills.

The finance committee reported favorably the bill to appropriate \$10,000 for a Virginia building at the St. Louis Exposition. There is \$10,000 already in hand by private subscription. Jefferson's home, at Monticello, will be reproduced.

The Anderson bill to appropriate an additional \$150,000 for Capitol improvements, meets with some favor. The proposition to build a new Capitol and use the old building for a museum was also again under discussion.

The House Committee last night adopted the Senate bill in regard to social clubs, with the amendment that clubs chartered in wet districts be required to give bond in a trust company for \$2,500 to observe the law.

The committee recommended the increase of the salary of the attorney general from \$2,500 to \$4,000.

The final vote on the bill fixing the terms of Circuit Courts, will be taken by the House judiciary committee this afternoon.

## A Timely Suggestion.

This is the season of the year when the prudent and careful housewife replenishes her supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is certain to be needed before the winter is over, and results are much more prompt and satisfactory when it is kept at hand and given as soon as the cold is contracted and before it has become settled in the system. In almost every instance a severe cold may be ward off by taking this remedy freely as soon as the first indication of the cold appears. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains no harmful substance. It is pleasant to take—both adults and children like it. Buy it and you will get the best. It always cures. For sale by Richard Gibson.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Legislature.

(Special Dispatch to the Alexandria Gazette.) Richmond, Va., Dec. 11.—Mr. Gravelly, of Henry, today offered a bill in the House appropriating \$1,000,000 for a new Capitol building.

The Senate rejected the bill creating a Bureau of Insurance. A motion to reconsider was made and the bill was recommitted.

## Favorable Exhibits.

New York, Dec. 11.—Special telegrams from correspondents of the International Mercantile Agency throughout the United States make favorable exhibits. The most encouraging information regarding the state of trade is found in the condensed reports from leading lines for the year as compared with 1902. In New England, dealers announce a gain in the shoe trade of 15 per cent, and from 10 to 15 per cent. in other lines. Throughout the southwest business generally has averaged 10 to 20 per cent. over the year before, and prospects are encouraging. In the Central South returns are even more favorable. Prices of iron and tin have advanced. Statistician Swank thinks the bottom has been reached in the iron and steel depression. Railroad earnings are less uniformly favorable.

## Independent Tobacco Men Combine.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—Nearly every independent retail cigar and tobacco man in Chicago attended the meeting of the American Cigar Dealers' Association last evening, to vote on what is considered the most extensive move ever contemplated by the association. As a result of the meeting, a plan of stamping goods was adopted which will net the association over \$1,000,000 annually to be used in fighting what are called the "trust dealers." The members of the association who are employed by the trust stores or in any way connected with them will be expelled. Every cigar, cigarette, or package of tobacco which is sold by the independent tobacco dealers in any part of America will hereafter bear a stamp which will identify it as independent goods.

## The Russo-Japanese Situation.

London, Dec. 11.—The impeachment of the Japanese ministry by the Diet at Tokyo is interpreted here as making the situation in the Far East most serious and indicates that since the Russo-Japanese negotiations began the bulk of the Japanese population has been anxious to fight Russia. It will require a most superhuman strength to hold this party in check, unless Russia should give way to Japanese demands. The Japanese embassy here says the impeachment will probably result in either the dissolution of the Diet or the reconstruction of the ministry. Unofficial Japanese circles believe the act of the Diet is certain to result in Japan taking a much firmer attitude in her negotiations with Russia.

## Minister's House Attacked by Mob.

Berlin, Dec. 11.—Herr Rührst, Premier of the German House of Oldenburg, narrowly escaped death at the hands of a mob in Oldenburg. The mob attacked the minister's house during the night and demolished the windows with stones, one of which struck Herr Rührst and injured him. The mob tried to force an entrance to the house, but were finally repelled by the police. Herr Rührst is a notorious gambler. He recently figured in a sensational trial in his native town.

## Caused by Explosion.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 11.—Fire broke out at the Armstrong cork factory at 9:30 this morning. About 600 men and girls were employed at the factory and 100 girls were carried by the police and firemen from the second story by means of ladders. Seven of the employees were seriously burned. One man is missing and it is supposed that he is buried under the debris. The fire and wreck were due to the double explosion of a motor and a boiler.

## Passenger Fare by the Pound.

Pueblo, Colo., Dec. 11.—Passengers will pay fares according to weight on the new Pueblo and Buclah Valley electric railway. When the road is completed each person will be required to step on an automatic registering scale at the ticket office and the clerk will assess the transportation charges at the rate of a cent and a half a pound. The fat man and the lean man paying the same price for being hauled about the country is declared unjust.

## Incendiary Gang Captured.

Moscow, Dec. 11.—The police have captured a gang of robbers and incendiaries who are believed to have been conducting their nefarious business on a large scale lately. Many of the members belong to well to do families. The gang are charged with causing over sixty fires, in one of which a family of four were recently burned. They are also charged with having stolen in all over a million pounds sterling.

## Indian Outbreak Feared.

Guthrie, I. T., Dec. 11.—Crazy Snake, the belligerent leader of the Creek Indian faction, is advising his followers to refuse the payment from the government of a sum agreed upon as a remuneration to those Creeks who were loyal to the union during the civil war. Crazy Snake holds that the sum is too small, and as a result another Indian outbreak is feared.

## New York Stock Market.

New York, December 11.—Irregularity was the dominant feature of the early market. The weakness of yesterday, however, disappeared in the opening quotations. The low rate on call money was a big influence. The recovery in prices was confined to fractions, however. There was a rather heavy tone in St. Paul, Pennsylvania and the Gould stocks. U. S. Steel was weak, and it was regarded as foreshadowing an unfavorable quarterly report. Renewed selling of steel preferred was a depressing influence.

The Christmas Cosmopolitan has been received from the editor in Irvington, N. Y. Its leading article, "British Social Life," by Lady Henry Somerset, draws an interesting comparison between the customs of this generation and the last. In "The Wonders of New York" an attempt is made to forecast the changes of six years. Norton Goddard and Francis Hector Clergue are this month's "Captains of Industry." "Zion, the Capital of a Jewish Nation," is a tale—both adults and children like it. Buy it and you will get the best. It always cures. For sale by Richard Gibson.

## Fifty-Eighth Congress.

Washington, Dec. 10.

## SENATE.

An unusually large number of petitions asking for the expulsion of Reed Smoot, of Utah, were presented to the Senate immediately after the opening today. Mr. Platt (N. Y.) introduced a communication from Arbuckle and others remonstrating against anti-mormon agitation.

Mr. Martin, from the committee on the District of Columbia, favorably reported the bill providing for the erection of a memorial bridge from Washington to Arlington, Va.

Mr. Bacon offered a resolution calling for information from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, relative to what differences existed in prices of certain protected articles disposed of in the United States and sold abroad.

Upon motion of Mr. Aldrich, who favored it going to the committee on finance, the resolution went over. Mr. Culberson introduced a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to investigate and report whether the inhabitants and residents of Panama had power to form an independent government and whether any other government other than that of Colombia had power to grant sovereignty over the canal territory. It went over.

Mr. Tillman offered a resolution directing the judiciary committee to consider and report what constitutes a recess of the Senate, and what are the powers and limitations of the executive in making appointments in such cases, and further, what legislation is necessary to prevent the holding of an officer by any person or persons whose commissions issue "or are held by executive exercise of unlawful authority." The resolution went to the table to be discussed later.

Mr. Patterson introduced a resolution directing the committee on judiciary to investigate all matters relating to the labor troubles in Colorado.

The Cuban reciprocity bill was taken up at the conclusion of the routine business, and Mr. Bard spoke against the measure.

## HOUSE.

The House today in committee of the whole considered the pension appropriation bill. The amount carried in the bill is \$138,150,900. Mr. Van Voorhis explained its provisions. The appropriation for the present fiscal year, he said, is \$139,847,500. The amount of this bill is a decrease, he declared, and the opinion of the committee on pensions is that there will be a substantial decrease from now on in the amounts necessary in the yearly appropriations to pay pensions.

Mr. Dismore made Panama affairs the subject of his speech. He said that the recognition of the republic of Panama was a public and an international wrong. The republic, he said was formed by the administration; that it is being maintained by it, and if the support of the United States were withdrawn the republic would crumble. Nothing had been gained, Mr. Dismore declared, that could not have been gained in an honorable manner.

## SENATOR DANIEL'S SPEECH.

The opinions of men of national reputation upon important questions of the day were laid before the business men of Boston last night at the annual banquet of the Merchants' Association. Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, spoke on the negro question; Senator Joseph V. Quarles, of Wisconsin, on "Chamberlain's Revolution," while the speech of Governor A. B. Cummins, of Iowa, on "Reciprocity With Canada," was read by Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, of the Governor was obliged to return home owing to the sickness of his aged mother.

Congressman Samuel W. McCall, of Massachusetts, echoed the sentiments of Governor Cummins on reciprocity.

Senator Daniel, taking for his subject "The Unities of the Union," dwelt in a general way on the harmonious conditions existing between the northern and southern States, referring also to the negro question. With respect to the unity of the country, he said that "if a cloud did pass in front of the sun at one time, that cloud has now passed away. It seems that the whole country might be moulded to be the perpetual home of one people." Passing to the negro question, Senator Daniel pointed out that although the north and south were in unity, there was one subject on which they were divided—the color question. He said:

"You have never seen slavery from the standpoint of some of us. Having destroyed slavery and abolished it, what are you going to do with the corpse? Yet the American people have never had a problem to deal with for which their courage and skill were insufficient."

In an interview Major Daniel said Richard Olney's name is frequently discussed in Virginia, and the people there think pretty well of him as a man who would make an excellent President.

"There isn't much question," he said, "but that the nomination on our side will come pretty close to one of three men—Olney, Gorman, or Parker. We are inclined to be conservative in Virginia."

"Yes, I read the President's message through to the end, but it did not appear so remarkable as to call for an opinion now."

"There's plenty of room for northern capital in our State, and we want some of it. It did seem at one time though as we'd never get you northerners reconstructed."

## [COMMUNICATED.]

## SETTING MATTERS RIGHT.

Many persons think that if the police arrest and the mayor imposes a fine that the person so arrested and fined is guilty of a misdemeanor; but this is not necessarily the case, as in the case of Mr. S. Ford, arrested and fined in Alexandria last week for canvassing for the enlarging of pictures without a city license. Reliable legal counsel reveals the facts that the supreme court of the United States has more than once decided that such business is covered by the interstate commerce law, and a case was so decided recently by the Virginia supreme court. This being the truth, who is the lawbreaker? If the mayor and council of Alexandria would adjust the city ordinances to the laws by which they should be governed, would it not be a better example for those to follow over whom they exercise a jurisdiction? Put it in this light—Suppose Mr. Ford should arraign Mayor Simpson and his officers before a judge of the higher court, what then would be fined? See?

S. FORD.

## The Market.

Georgetown, Dec. 11.—Wheat 75c 3/4.

## DRY GOODS.

## Lansburgh & Bro.,

Washington's Favorite Store.

Business Hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Open Saturdays till 9 o'clock.

## Bargain Whirlwind.

56-inch Satin Kersey, heavy weight, for coats or suits; brown, and black; value, \$2. One day's special..... \$1.59

56-inch Fancy Suitings; Scotch effects; value \$1. One day for..... 98c

Children's 22 and 24 inch English Gloria Umbrellas, paragon frame, steel rod, natural wood handles. One day for..... 49c

Black Taffeta, 36 inches wide; a very strong all-silk cloth, perfect black; \$1.39 value. For one day, per yard..... \$1.09

Fancy Flannellette Wrappers, pointed toes. The new sleeve, with collar, turn collar, excellent white skirt, finished with full deep fl